

MAR 2 1963



The **Macdonald** **FARM** *Journal*

FEBRUARY 1963

FOCUS ON FORESTRY

*A series of extension telecasts
for woodlot owners*

CBC TV NETWORK
MARCH 11 - 15 — ENGLISH
12:45 - 1:15 P.M.
MARCH 18 - 22 — FRENCH
12:30 - 1:00 P.M.

THE LIBRARY
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE
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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

MARKET OUTLOOK ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	1949	1961	1962
Indicator	1949	1961	1962
Index of Industrial Production, Canada, October	100	173	189
Labour Income, Canada, October	100	216	218
Consumer Price Index, Food, Montreal, December	100	132	134
Cash Farm Income, Quebec, January - September, Millions	200	325	332
Net Farm Income, Quebec, Annual, Millions	204	195	194 (est.)
Farm Prices, Quebec, November	100	105	106
Cost of Goods and Services Used by Farmers, E. Canada, August	100	141	145
Farm Price of Milk for Ice Cream and Concentration, Quebec, Dollars per Cwt., November	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.86	\$ 2.84
Price Canada B Hogs, Montreal, January 25	\$28.68	\$28.50	\$30.00
Price Good Steers, Montreal, January 28	\$20.45	\$26.90	\$23.00

Is Farm Mechanization Running Out ?

The 1961 Census of Agriculture recorded 550,000 tractors on 522,000 Canadian farms, using the 1951 definition of a farm. Actually by the new definition used in 1961 there are only 480,000 farms. The figures below show the trend of mechanization over a 20 year period, and the comparisons are valid since the same definition of a farm was used throughout the four censuses reported.

Year	Tractors per 100 farms	Tractors per 100 workers
1941	24	13
1951	64	40
1956	87	61
1961	105	77

With as few as 24 tractors per 100 farms in 1941 we have increased to more than 105. Actually on the farms which report the presence of a tractor there are 142 tractors per 100 farms. And since there are only 129 workers per 100 farms it seems that many farm workers drive two tractors. This could be considered quite a feat, but it isn't in as much as many farm operators keep a small tractor for chore work and a large tractor for heavy field work.

When we find 142 tractors per 100 commercial farms are we safe in suggesting that Canadian agriculture has been mechanized or that the mechanical revolution is at an end? Not so! Studies in the United States show that in that country machinery and equipment per worker may almost double over the next 15 to 20 years. This means, not only more tractors, but much more equipment operated in conjunction with those tractors. And it also means large investments in machinery and equipment in and around farm buildings to be used very largely in moving materials. Much of this will, of course, be electrically powered.

There is still plenty of room for profitable mechanization.

College News

Dr. Frank O. Morrison, Professor of Entomology at Macdonald College has been awarded a Fellowship in the Agricultural Institute of Canada. This is the highest honorary award that the Institute can confer on its own members. It is given to recognize distinguished service to Canadian Agriculture.

Dr. Morrison has been on the College staff for 24 years. He holds degrees from the University of Alberta and McGill University. His particular interests are insect control and toxicology.

The Fellowship will be presented to Dr. Morrison at Banff, Alberta during the A.I.C.'s 43rd annual meeting in June.



Dr. C. O. Briles

Dr. Connally O. Briles has joined the department of Animal Science as Associate Professor of Animal Science and Genetics. His area of specialization is immunogenetics. Dr. Briles was born in Idabel Oklahoma. He received the B.Sc. degree in Animal Husbandry in 1949 and an M.S. in Poultry Science in 1951, both from Texas A. and M. College. In 1955, he was awarded the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Between 1955 and 1958 Dr. Briles held positions with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville. In 1958, he went to Arbor Acres Farm, Inc., Glastonbury, Conn., and since that time has directed the blood group research in domestic poultry for that organization. Dr. Briles will be engaged in similar research at Macdonald College.

INSIDE . . .

As for the future . . .

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY is a significant one in the history of Macdonald College. This month, we observe the birthday of Sir William Macdonald, the founder of this institution. It was fifty-eight years ago that Sir William opened the College, "for the advancement of education, the carrying on of research and investigation, and for the dissemination of knowledge."

During this month of February we can well ask ourselves how far these original aims of the college have been carried.

Today, fifty-eight years later, graduates of Macdonald College are carrying out the ideals of our founder in all areas of the world. You'll find Macdonald graduates as leaders in Canadian business and industry, You'll find them as some of the world's most prominent scientists, you'll find them interpreting the results of research for practical use. You'll find them in the schools and universities, in homes and on farms. It was all made possible by Sir William Macdonald.

Now, in this month of February, as we prepare for our first television series for farmers, one can't help but wonder what Sir William Macdonald would say if he were here. When he was a young man, he was keenly interested in various means of extension. He and Dr. Robertson were the initiators of the Quebec Department of Agriculture extension service. He felt the need for the interpretation of research facts and figures for the Quebec farmer. He wanted to bridge the gap between the science of agriculture and the business of farming.

Our farm communities have changed considerably since Sir William Macdonald initiated his ideas of extension. The corner grocery store is practically extinct, the ease of air travel can carry one across Canada in a few hours, the party line telephone in rural areas is only a memory. Today, our community boundaries are greatly enlarged. Instead of meeting in the corner grocery, it is the curling rink. Instead of hitching up the horses to a pung sleigh, we sit behind two hundred horse-power and a mass of metal.

Our community boundaries have become our radio, and television stations, our daily and weekly newspapers, our glossy farm magazines. Our rural churches are slowly being combined in order that ministers can talk to a larger mass rather than individuals.

It appears, then, that we are living in the age of mass communication. Whether we like it or not, we must face the facts.

If Sir William Macdonald were with us today he would more than likely be helping us with our extension endeavours in the field of television. It is something he dreamed about. We are fortunate that we live in an age when such "dreams" are everyday occurrences.

Inside . . .

When the February snow is drifting around the back door, it's good time to look ahead a few months and make plans for Spring. There are several articles with planning in mind in this February Farm Journal. Professor Bob Broughton of the Department of Agricultural Engineering is thinking ahead to summer and a farm pond. The "outside" column is thinking ahead to May and planting the garden. A convenient list of seed requirements is included for your reference.

Considerable planning is being done by the College students in preparing their Annual College Royal. They hope that you will be included in their plans. Details are on pages 10 and 11.

If you do some planning, then a brief outline of our first extension telecast series on Woodlot Management can be found on pages 8 and 9. You'll be hearing more about that next month. In the meantime, we hope you'll enjoy this issue of the Journal.

MARK WALDRON

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The **Macdonald** **FARM Journal**

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A first for the college in a week-long television series to be shown over the CBC network. A great deal of work has gone into these programs... Don't miss the article or the TV showings.

1963 College Royal 10

The annual event of the college. What to see and what to do is listed in the Royal program on page 11.

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FOCUS ON FORESTRY



C.B.C. Camera crews at work with college staff in the production of "Focus on Forestry".

"SIX, FIVE, FOUR, THREE, TWO, — roll theme, cue announcer." "Focus on Forestry, presented by Macdonald College in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Good afternoon, this . . . "O. K. cut", said the producer from the control room, you can take a few minutes off while we line up."

These words launch the first series of television programs presented by the Department of Extension of Macdonald College. From March 11 - 15, English speaking farmers will have the opportunity of seeing the newest techniques in Woodlot Management and Sugar Bush operation right in their own living rooms. A week later, March 18 - 22, French speaking farmers will be able to see the same information presented in their language.

This is a first in Canadian Television — a bilingual series of extension telecasts for farmers. If the project is successful this year,

then in future we hope that similar winter short courses on television will become regular events.

In selecting a time for these initial series, it was most important that we find a suitable time. When Ken Davey, station manager of C B M T — TV, suggested 12:45 — 1:15 it seemed almost too good to be true. He pointed out, "that's about the only time during the day that all farmers are near the house". In the case of the French network, the time found most suitable was 12:30 — 1:00 P.M.

The first program, on Monday, March 11th will deal with woodlot forestry, the need for protection and conservation and the different types of woodlots with a demonstration of how to identify various species of trees in the winter months.

Tuesday noon, the second program, will concentrate on the management of the woodlot



and some of the new equipment available. Special emphasis will be placed on safety devices which should be used for the protection of woodlot workers.

The third program will present the latest in management of a sugar bush, including a look at plastic pipelines and new equipment to assist in tapping maple trees. The following day, we will visit an up to date sugar operation to see what is being done, how and why. Quebec farmers who have tried some new methods of sugaring will be guests on the program. For those who are owners of a sugar bush, which isn't equipped, we will outline the costs involved in setting up an operation and the possible returns you could expect.

The final program on Friday, will discuss the marketing of woodlot products, including maple syrup. Methods of grading will be outlined and guests will point out

what type of log is most suitable for the various wood products.

A study guide to accompany the five programs has been published and is available free of charge from the Department of Extension, Macdonald College. The back page of this guide is perforated so that questions can be written on it; it can be torn out and returned to the College for reply. An order card for the study guide may be found in this issue of the Journal.

Through the co-operation of Prof. A. R. C. Jones of the Dept. of Woodlot Management, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and A.R.D.A. we hope to bring you the latest information on Woodlot management with this television series.

It is a major undertaking. We're looking forward to this week of TV. We hope you are too.



1963 COLLEGE ROYAL

WHEN THE 1963 EXECUTIVE of the Macdonald College Royal met for the first time last September, they immediately set out on an ambitious plan to make this royal the biggest and best ever. To this end, they devised a scheme to move the Livestock Show to the Glenfinnan Rink, so that, for the first time in the sixteen year history of the Royal, the complete show would be on campus.

The situation in the past has been complicated by the fact that the livestock pavillion is located on the north side of the Metropolitan boulevard while the main campus is on the south side. This meant that visitors had to be transported to and from the pavillion by bus.

However, the new scheme has its problems. A non-slip covering for the ice surface had to be devised to prevent the cattle from slipping; heating had to be provided for the comfort of the spectators and livestock; transportation for the cattle from the barns had to be provided. With the help of faculty, these problems have been overcome. Visitors to this year's Royal will be able to see the Livestock Show in the spacious and comfortable Glenfinnan Rink. Many of the showman have had previous experience but there are several classes for those who have never shown before. There will be 140 students from the faculties of Agriculture, Home Economics and Education, both boys and girls, participating.

On other parts of the campus, several other shows and displays will depict the theme of this year's Royal — "Macdonald In Focus". In the basement of the Stewart Hall dining room the various options at Macdonald will endeavour to give a bird's-eye view of their purpose and bring the college "in focus" to the public. Many students will have worked long hours planning, sketching and building the attractive booths by the time February 22 rolls around.

Not to be outdone by the agriculture students, the girls in Home Economics are planning a fashion show — "Campus Fashions". There will also be cooking and clothing demonstrations. To add a little fun, the girls have organized

THE ROYAL PROGRAM

9.30 a.m.	Opening of Livestock Show
10.00 a.m.	Official opening, crowning of Queen, announcement of winning booth
10.45 a.m.	Welcome to High School students
11.30 a.m.	Physical Education Display
1.00 p.m.	Livestock Show
1.00 p.m.	Fashion Show
1.15 p.m.	Rhythmics Display
1.30 p.m.	Square Dance Competition
2.00 p.m.	Home Ec. Salad making demonstration
2.00 p.m.	Debate
3.15 p.m.	Fashion Show
3.15-5.00 p.m.	
3.30 p.m.	
7.15-7.45 p.m.	Awards Night
8.00 p.m.	Green and Gold Revue

Glenfinn Rink
Assembly Hall
Assembly Hall
Stewart Gym
Glenfinn Rink
Assembly Hall
Stewart Gym
Stewart Gym
Main Bldg.
Assembly Hall
Assembly Hall
Laird Hall
Glenfinn Rink
Assembly Hall
Assembly Hall

CONTINUING EVENTS

Adult Education Display
Art Display
Audio-Visual Display
Home Ec. Display
Home Ec. lab. Display
Inter-option Booth Display
Machinery Display
Student Organizations Display
Textile Display
Women's Institute Display
Student Publications Display
Puppet Show - (¾ hr. every hr.)
Horticulture Display

Main Bldg.
Main Bldg.
Main Bldg.

Stewart Hall
Agr. Eng. Bldg.
Basement Main Bldg.
Main Bldg.
Main Bldg.
Main Bldg.
Main Bldg.
Horticulture
Greenhouse

a cake baking contest for the boys and enrties are pouring in.

With the great emphasis on physical Fitness in Canada today, the students in Physical Education have planned a dynamic display of gymnastics and acrobatics. There will be two showings of "Fitness for All Ages" — a must for all our visitors.

In the field of education, the students will display the latest methods and aids in teaching which are revolutionizing the science of learning. These displays will feature Audio-Visual aids, teaching machines, art show, puppet shows, films and a model class room.

The finallé to this busy day will be the Green & Gold Revue — "No Room at the Top" a musical-comedy presented by the students in an effort to complete the visitors day at Royal '63.



Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

OUTSTANDING QUEBEC AYRSHIRES

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Agronomes



The highest producing Ayrshire herd in Canada on a B.C.A. basis; owned by Mr. R. Cailouette of Ste-Arsène in the County of Rivière-du-Loup.

TWO OF THE BEST HERDS of Ayrshire cattle in Canada are worthily upholding Quebec's reputation with regard to the breed.

The highest producing Ayrshire herd in Group A, and indeed the highest producing Ayrshire herd in Canada on a B.C.A. basis is that of Roger Cailouette, Ste-Arsène, Rivière du Loup County in Eastern Quebec. His twelve-cow herd averaged 11,662-M; 539-F; 4.62% in 305 days, with B.C.A.'s of 150 and 168. The B.C.A. fat average is an amazing 168, which is the highest ever reached by an Ayrshire herd since herd averages have been calculated. This is all the more amazing when it is considered that this herd average was attained in an area that is not blessed by good climatic conditions. St-Arsène is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about 130 miles north-east of

Quebec. The high-producing cow in the herd was Caro Fleuremont, V.G., who yielded 13,782 lb of milk, 705 lb of fat, 5.12% in 305 days, with B.C.A.'s of 174 and 220 at 12 years. This cow has now completed ten lactations, yielded 105,765 lb of milk, 5,393 lb of fat, 5.10% in 3271 days. Six of the cows in the herd were 2 and 3-year-old daughters of Selwood Swancy's Commander 5th. Their 305 day records averaged 10,976 lb of milk, 488 lb of fat, 4.45%, with B.C.A.'s of 152-M; and 162-F. One daughter, Ninon Fleuremont, G.P. milking at 2 years 72 days, produced 12,347-M; 556-F; 4.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

50% in 305 days, with B.C.A.'s of 181-M and 195-F.

The herd has made a remarkable increase in production since herd average have been compiled. Five years ago, the herd average was on a B.C.A. level of 108-127. There have been regular increases each year and, last year (1961), the herd ranked fourth with an average B.C.A. of 137.5. One of the features of this herd's average is that there are no low producers — the lowest B.C.A. fat is 133.

The Bristol View Herd of James G. Russell & Sons, Bristol, Pontiac County, Quebec, is tied for second in the Group A herds. This 13-cow herd averaged 10,560-M; 460-F; 4.36%, with B.C.A.'s of 137 and 144. Nine of the thirteen cows were 2 and 3-year-olds. The Russell's attained this average despite the fact that they only receive \$3.15 for 4% fat-corrected milk.

The other high-producing herd in Group A is that of D. C. Morton, of Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C. His nine-cow herd averaged 10,881-M; 485-F; 4.46%, with B.C.A.'s of 135 and 146. Mr. Morton makes use of A.I. sires and the results of R.O.P. testing. Five years ago his herd average B.C.A.'s were 113-115 and they have risen steadily each year.

(From: "The Cows behind the High Herd Averages" by J. Douglas MacKechnie; Canadian Ayrshire Review, July 1962).



Mr. R. CAILLOUETTE

MEETING OF LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

In a few weeks, the yearly series of meetings of our different groups of purebred livestock breeders will be starting. Following the meetings, these associations will doubtless send greetings and resolutions to the national organizations. Proposals of provincial scope made by the associations will be studied afresh and co-ordination at the annual meeting of the Quebec Purebred Livestock Breeders' Association.

In this connection, Mr. J.-Paul Rousseau of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization makes the following remarks and suggestions :

How many of the members of these organizations, he wonders, seriously consider what role their own society should play.

If it is to act effectively, a society must adapt itself to present-day conditions and satisfy the needs of the breeder and his chosen breed by seeking solutions to pressing problems and helping to carry out efficiently the recognized programme for the improvement of the breed.

It follows that the effectiveness of a society depends on the interest and enthusiasm of its members. Good morale in an organization gives the breeder a feeling of satisfaction and adds to his pride in belonging to progressive body. This spirit is conveyed to other breeders and wins new converts. On the other hand, a society whose members lack conviction and display their indifference and want of interest is quickly surpassed by other breed organizations.

Only too often, it happens that members criticize the rules and policies of their association because they are not really familiar with them. If these critics had shown the "esprit de corps" which every breeder should feel toward his group, instead of isolating them-

selves and staying away from the meetings, they would have learned to team up with their fellow members, find out what their organization is actually doing, and put themselves in a sound position to discuss important problems constructively.

At the general meeting every member has the right to express his views : hence his presence is justified and he ought to make every effort to attend, even if this involves some sacrifice. Members who find it impossible to be present should arrange to have their problems put to the meeting by a representative who, on his return, can give them an account of the discussions and decisions. A similar obligation devolves upon the individual breed societies, each of which is required to send a strong delegation to the general meeting of the Quebec Purebred Livestock Breeders' Association.

Directors of breed societies will be grateful to members for this active participation and the morale of the organization will benefit from it.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

TRACTOR FUEL COSTS can be cut if proper attention is paid to a number of items, advises agricultural engineer J. L. Thompson of the Swift Current Experimental Farm.

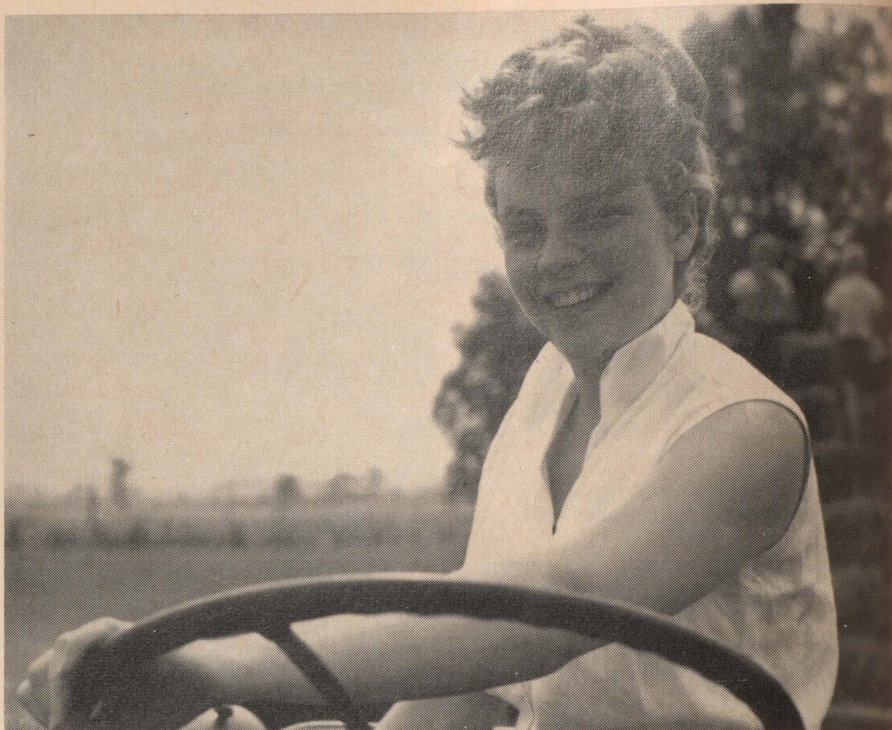
A motor tune-up is advisable, he says, and this usually involves valve adjustment, spacing of points, tuning the distributor, cleaning spark plugs, and adjusting the carburetor.

If the dealer has a power take-off dynamometer the carburetor can be adjusted under load for improved economy.

Well-seated valves are essential for high power output from the amount of fuel used. Piston rings in good condition also provide oil economy. To prevent undue wear of the rings, oil, oil filter and air filter should be changed according to the recommended number of working hours, or more often under dusty conditions. A dirty air filter acts as a choke and hence uses much more fuel than is necessary.

Best Operation

Usually tractors are the most economical when pulling 75 per cent of their maximum load. Heavy loads require a



Lucienne Pelletier of Coaticook, Stanstead County, driving her father's tractor.

TRACTOR FUEL COSTS REDUCED

lower gear and light ones are usually drawn at higher speeds. For very light loads it is a good practice to operate in a higher gear and throttle back to the recommended speed. When heavy loads cause slippage above 15 per cent, it is advisable to attach tractor weights. Fuel savings will soon pay for the weights.

Drawbar loads can be reduced by proper adjustments of implements. Soft tires require more power and also wear out more quickly.

Accessories, such as the hydraulic pump, use power even when not in use and should be disconnected when not required if feasible. Brakes that drag and slipping clutches also waste power. They should be checked periodically and corrected when necessary.

Fuel storage tanks may be the cause of heavy fuel losses by evaporation. Overhead tanks should be shaded from direct sunlight and also a pressure regulator installed in the vent pipe. By maintaining a little pressure in the fuel tank, evaporation losses can be greatly reduced.



Mr. Tom Ride of Hatley, Stanstead County, with his tractor.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

DDT on Snow Reduces Mosquito Hatch

Winter — with the snow deep on the ground — is the time to launch the offensive in the annual war against mosquitoes.

An increasing number of communities are demanding action to control the pest. This can be most easily done by treating pools and stagnant water with chemicals to kill mosquitoes in the wriggler stage.

But it doesn't necessarily mean waiting for the spring hatching period, says L. C. Curtis, of Canada Department of Agriculture's research station at Kamloops, B.C.

In rough areas where there is no danger to humans or wildlife, granular DDT can be spread on the snow, permitting treatment of breeding places months in advance of the hatching period. Pools and swamps, mapped out during the previous season, can be reached easily when the ground is frozen.

Treatment of dry ground the previous fall also is effective, Curtis points out.

Names of Plant Diseases

Some of our readers, particularly agricultural scientists and students, and translators, may find it useful to own a copy of the publication "French Names of Plant Diseases in Canada" which was issued recently by the Information Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization and is available free of charge.

This book of 170 pages has a wider scope than its title suggests, since it gives the English and the scientific as well as the French name of diseases and plants; for example, under MALUS SYLVESTRIS Mill. — APPLE — POMMIER, the familiar apple scab is listed (among 80 other diseases) as follows: *Venturia inaequalis* (Cke.) Wint. — Scab — Tavelure.

There are eight sections in the book: Cereal crops, Forage crops, Vegetable crops, Special crops, Fruit trees, Small fruits, Ornamental plants, and Forest and ornamental trees.

This publication thus serves as a trilingual dictionary of economically important plant diseases in Canada and of the plants that they affect. There is a complete index. If you would like to have a copy, please write to the Information Service, Department of Agriculture and Colonization, Quebec City, asking for publication number 263. The work is actually a supplement to the forty-first annual report of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, an organization which has long been intimately associated with Macdonald College.

The plan offers other advantages: — Granules, because they do not lodge on leaves or twigs like sprays and dusts, are safer to use in areas browsing animals might enter. — Over large areas, the treatment is more thorough than when it is confined to the few days when wrigglers are most easily killed.

Satisfactory results

At Kamloops, applications, of five per cent granular DDT at a rate of 20 pounds per acre proved satisfactory in controlling the pest, Curtis reports.

Granular DDT consists of a special clay that has been passed through a wire mesh and then impregnated with the insecticide. The DDT is released

Diseases and Parasites of Poultry

Poultry keeping would be much pleasanter if the poultryman did not have to protect his birds from diseases and parasites. As it is, however, he may well wonder how he should stage his next counter-attack: by fighting the threat of disease or by using his energy to control parasites.

The ravages of diseases are temporary and, if the necessary and indispensable measures have been taken, things will be back to normal in a matter of days. But the same cannot be said of parasites, whose attacks are more subtle. Dr. J. St-Georges of the Veterinary College at St-Hyacinthe points out that parasites take their toll over a longer period. In either case, the resulting losses can be heavy, and precautions should be taken against both kinds of pests.

In the first place, the poultryman should make sure that his buildings and premises are as clean and sanitary as he can keep them. Emphasis on hygiene

Quick Milk Analysis

Using a prototype infra-red absorption analyzer, developed jointly by Dr. J. D. S. Goulden, of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, and Grubb Parsons Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the fat, protein, lactose and non-fatty solids (SNF) contents of a milk sample can be determined in less than one minute. The milk is first homogenized to break up the larger fat globules which would otherwise introduce photometric errors. Pouring in the 25 ml sample starts up the homogenizer pump. Next the sample is automatically transferred to one of a pair of cells through which a beam of infra-red radiation passes. Then, by selecting the appropriate wavelengths for the monochromator, the intensities of the absorption band's characteristics of each main constituent of the milk

when the snow melts and the granules sink into the water.

Use of a hand seeder is recommended for applications in small, scattered areas; for large areas, granules should be spread from an aircraft or by means of an air gun mounted on a jeep. Granules containing 30 to 50 per cent DDT and used at a correspondingly lower rate than the five per cent DDT are recommended for most efficient application from a plane.

Some provinces have legislation governing the use of chemicals in water — including larvicides — and anyone planning mosquito control measures should make sure they will not violate regulations, Curtis warns. From "Farm News", Canada Department of Agriculture.

should border on the extreme. Birds are frail, delicate creatures and they come into closer contact with one another than do any of the other farm animals.

Frequent disinfection of roosts, nests, feed-hoppers, and drinking-fountains is a precautionary measure that should not be overlooked.

It is more important to isolate sick birds and identify doubtful diseases immediately. A sick bird should not be destroyed before it has been carefully examined. If in doubt, the owner would do well to show the bird to his veterinarian or send it as soon as possible to a laboratory for diagnosis, like the one at St-Hyacinthe.

Finally, at the right time and on the advice of a veterinarian and against certain diseases, use should be made of vaccination — a supplementary measure which is nowadays proving increasingly important following the appearance of new diseases.

are measured in turn.

By the time the instrument goes into production some time in 1963 after further tests at NIRD and in routine dairy laboratories, it will be equipped to give direct readings of the percentages of fat, protein, lactose and SNF in the milk. Later it is hoped to develop an automatic recorder to print the analyses, and adapt the instrument for continuously recording the analysis of milk flowing in pipelines. Plans are also being made to design instruments for analyzing cream, ice-cream mixes and other emulsions, applying the same basic principle, which is the subject of patent applications by the National Research Development Corporation.

(From: New Science; London, August 23rd, 1962).

Many letters are received at the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization concerning matters that can and should be dealt with by County Agronomes. It seems that many farmers do not know how to get in touch with their local agricultural representative. The following list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers is published in the belief that it will save time and trouble all round.

Names, Addresses, and Telephone Numbers

ABITIBI EAST

F. Turgeon, Box 220, Amos, tel. 13
F. Brien, Box 220, Amos, tel. 13
T. Mathieu, Box 220, Amos
A. Beaudoin, Box 220, Amos

ABITIBI WEST

J. Rosciszewski, Box 256, Macamic, tel. 36
C. Ratté, Box 256, Macamic
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An Explosive Wood-Splitting Gun



THE METHOD of splitting pulpwood or even firewood by driving wedges with a sledge hammer is a costly and time consuming process.

The explosive device for splitting, to be described herein, is designed to perform this operation quickly and at a reasonable cost. Most pulp mills place a maximum width, in the range of twenty to twenty-two inches, on the pulp that they will accept.

This gun consists essentially of a steel tube, fastened to a base plate and a weight fastened to the gun by a hook and chain to prevent the gun from flying too far after the charge is exploded.

The steel tube is closed at one end with a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch hole for priming the charge. The other end is fitted with a "choke" designed to split the log into two, three or four parts depending on the design of the "choke". A steel plate is welded to the "choke" end of the tube to increase the "apparent mass" thereby reducing the distance



that the gun recoils after the blast. This base also permits the gun to be positioned for firing on the end of the log by driving a nail through the plate into the end grain of the log.

First a match is inserted into the priming hole to stop the powder from leaking out. Then the gun is filled with black powder up to the desired level by pouring through the "choke" hole. The charge is then tamped with dampened toilet tissue or leaves to hold it in position. The gun is then positioned on the **butt** end of the bolt to be split by driving a 4-inch nail through a hole in the base plate and into the end. The match in the priming holes is removed and a suitable length of ignitor cord is pushed through the priming hole until it imbeds itself in the powder — this is important. The weight is then attached to the gun by means of a chain and hook. The ignitor cord is lighted and the operator removes himself to a safe distance to await the blast.

The discharge from the gun is driven into the end grain of the wood and, if a sufficiently large charge has been used, causes the log to be split into a number of parts.

The result of work done at the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College indicates that the time required for loading and discharge of this splitting gun is approximately four minutes.

The shape of the "choke" has a marked effect on the number of pieces into which the log is split. Chokes which had circular shapes did not appear to give any directional control of the splitting. A rectangular or slotted discharge shape caused the log to split into two parts; a "three-cornered" discharge into three parts; a "four-cornered" discharge tended to produce four parts.

This gun has been designed for the splitting of pulpwood lengths. Several trials on logs of 10 foot and 12-foot lengths have shown that it will also split these lengths if a large enough charge is used. Experience has also shown that the gun should be placed on the butt end of the log; if placed on the head end the split proceeds as far as a knot and then breaks off and the part which is broken off may fly off at high speed. Caution should also be used in splitting logs which are not sound, i.e. rotted or partially rotted logs, as these also have a tendency to break off and fly.

The material costs per charge for black powder and ignitor cord varied from five to ten cents depending on size of log to be split.

Stable Operating Temperature

WHAT IS THE "operating temperature" of your stable?

The operating temperature of any stable is the temperature at which there is sufficient ventilation to keep the stable reasonably dry. Since the chief purpose of ventilation is to remove moisture, inadequate ventilation is going to result in damp conditions. With fan ventilation on thermostatic control, the operating temperature is the thermostat setting when ventilation is adequate.

Many dairymen operate their stables at a certain temperature (such as 60°F) by setting their thermostats at that selected temperature, then wonder why they get so much condensation on windows, ceilings near outside walls and cold wall surfaces.

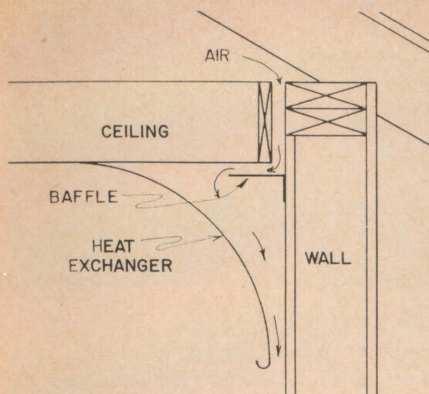
The temperature which is maintained in a stable is a balance between



the heat input — from the cattle or other stock — and the heat loss through the walls, doors, windows, and the like, plus the heat expelled in warm moist air by ventilating fans. If the heat loss through walls, doors, etc., is excessive because of poor insulation and poor fitting doors, windows, etc., there is just that much less heat to raise the temperature of the air brought in by ventilation. Consequently, on ventilating systems controlled by thermostats, the system only circulates air when the temperature rises to the thermostat setting. If the available heat is inadequate to raise the temperature of a satisfactory amount of air to dry the stable properly, then a damp stable results.

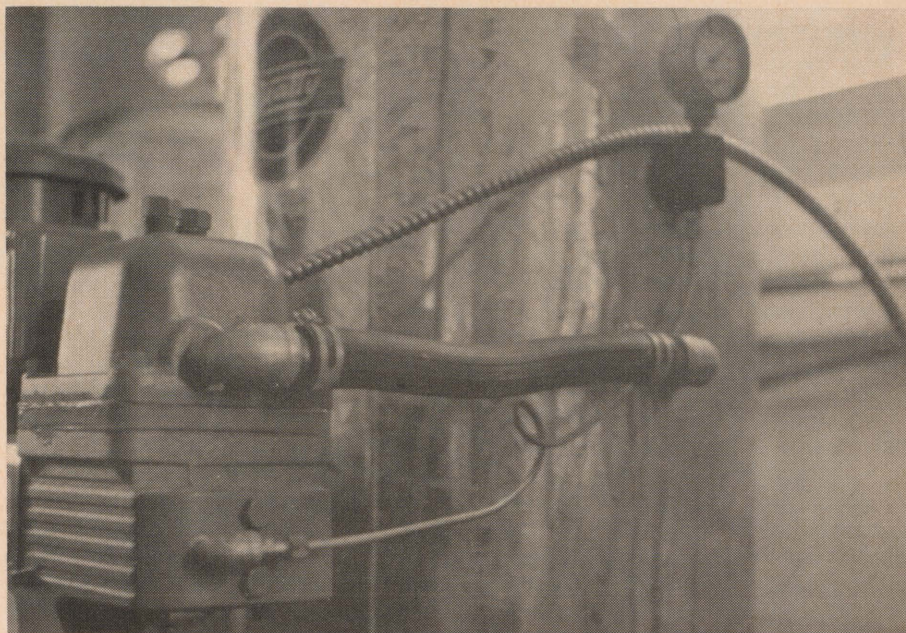
How can this be controlled? Simply lower the thermostat setting till stable moisture conditions are acceptable. If this results in a stable too cold for

Short Cycling Water Pumps



the stock or the operators, some other means of saving heat must be employed.

Recently an unique device was demonstrated in the stable of the University of Vermont. A curved sheet of galvanized steel was suspended from the ceiling near the outside walls, such that the cold entering air from the ventilation inlets swept over the outside surface of the steel. Moisture condensed on the inside surface and was collected in a trough at the lower edge of the sheet, to be drained away to a drain pipe. The heat liberated by this condensation helped to raise the temperature of the incoming air with the result that the operating temperature of the stable was raised by several degrees.



AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER in the house or barn is a necessity. Sometimes there is an adequate supply available in the well, or other water source, but we aren't able to realize its full use because of pump operating difficulties.

One of the more common pump problems is called "short cycling". When a pump operates this way it "cuts-in", pumps a few strokes, then "cuts-out" after a very short operating period unless a tap is running. Even when a tap is running, perhaps slowly, the pump will cut-in and cut-out repeatedly. In some systems it may be noted that the pump may cut-in and out four or five times before a toilet tank will fill up.

This condition of short cycling is caused by a waterlogged condition in the water tank. There is just too much water, and not enough air in the tank, for proper operation.

When the outfit is working properly the tank will be about two-thirds full of water when the pressure reaches forty pounds. The remaining third is air and this cushion of air drives the water through the pipes. Without it you cannot get water to flow when a tap is opened.

Under pressure, water will absorb air. You have noticed this at times when you have allowed a glass of water to stand. After a short while air bubbles will appear on the walls of the glass as the air tends to go out of solution when the pressure is removed. This absorption of air goes on all the time in the water tank, and, unless air is provided to take the place of that absorbed, the water level will gradually rise till the tank is waterlogged and the

outfit short cycles.

The air volume control is designed to control the amount of air in the tank. If you have a piston type pump there should be an air volume control mounted on the side of the tank with a small tube leading to the pump. This permits the pump to pump a small quantity of air with the water when the water level gets too high. If you have a jet type of pump, whether deep or shallow-well type, there will be a slightly different type of air volume control, but there will still be the small copper tube. This is a diaphragm device which pumps a slight amount of air into the tank. When this is working properly you can hear a slight gurgle of air going into the tank when the pump stops. If you have a deep-well piston type of pump, or a submersible pump, you will have a still different type of control. In both cases the pump forces an excess amount of air into the tank, and the air volume control is designed to allow some of this excess air to escape so that the right level is always maintained. This third type of control has no connection to the pump.

When a tank becomes waterlogged it is usually wise to try to repair the air volume control. However, there is always a simple treatment which can be used. Connect a hose to the drain cock of the water tank, shut off the power, and drain off all the water from the tank. To do this it may be necessary to loosen a plug on the side of the tank to allow air to enter. Once the tank is empty (of water) simply remove the hose, tighten the plug or other device through which the air entered, and turn on the power. The pump should operate properly for a short time anyway.



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FARM PONDS

AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY of water is essential on any farm for livestock and household use. In many farm areas water needs are increasing due to increased numbers of livestock, increased sanitary usage and increased demands for spraying and irrigation. If existing wells are unable to supply these water demands, some thought should be given to farm ponds.

Farm ponds can be good sources of water for livestock, spraying and irrigation, and if near buildings ponds provide fire protection. In addition, ponds are valuable for fish and wild life production and for sports and recreation both in summer and winter.

A pond may be filled by ground water seepage, surface runoff, or permanently flowing springs and streams. When designing a pond, its desired uses and method of refill should be kept in mind. If a pond can be filled only with runoff water in springtime, then it must have a volume large enough to meet the water requirements for a full year plus an allowance for seepage and evaporation losses. However, if a pond is replenished gradually by ground water seepage or flow from springs, the pond volume may be much less than a full year's consumption. In such a case the pond may be considered a reservoir to meet short term high pumpage demands.

The simplest ponds to construct are dug-out ground water ponds. To be successful this type of pond must be located at a place where the water table is near the surface throughout the year. A low wet area may be investigated for suitability by digging holes with a post-hole auger and check-

ing the water level at intervals throughout the year. A pond of the desired size may be dug with a backhoe or dragline. The sides should be gently sloped and the excavated soil leveled back to prevent banks from sliding into the pond. Alternatively where the pond site is more than 1000 feet from the farm buildings, the earth may be blasted out with a low-cost explosive.

If a pond is to be formed by damming a watercourse the whole upstream drainage area must be considered. The annual runoff must be sufficient to fill the pond and clean enough that the pond will not be polluted or rapidly silted up. A spillway must be designed and constructed with adequate

capacity to discharge a severe flood flow without endangering the dam. The soil in the banks and bottom should contain enough clay to prevent large seepage losses. When a large volume of water storage is needed a valley with a modest drainage area is available, this type of pond may be more economical than the dug-out pond. If the drainage area is large, the cost of an adequate spillway may make a dam impracticable for a small pond. In this case a diked dug-out pond adjacent to the watercourse may be a feasible alternative. While there are many features to consider, a well-located carefully constructed pond can be a valuable asset on a farm.



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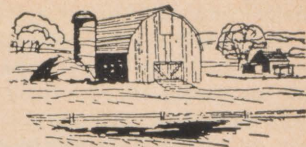
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THE LIGHT AND THE BODY

Neil Tracy,
District Administrator,
Sherbrooke District CNIB.

SOME PEOPLE are born blind; some achieve blindness; all have blindness thrust upon them.

I am a member of a very exclusive profession. Throughout the length of Canada, with a population approaching twenty million, there are some sixty or seventy of us; we are the Field representatives in the various Districts which go to make up the fairly complete coverage of this country by the organization of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind; we are the middle men who stand between the twenty thousand blind of this country and the agency which tries to fill as many needs as possible from advice on daughters who stay out too late, and the purchase of a new pair of pants. It is also our duty to interpret the blind to their sighted brethern, and vice versa. We have to possess many qualifications, some inborn, some learned, and some acquired by bitter experience; but the prime qualification is that we are blind ourselves.

I suppose that, we with our District Home Teacher, meet and know intimately more blind persons than any other group. Blind persons are very much like any other group; in fact, they are merely a cross section of the public that cannot see. They are as diverse as David and Goliath, but they have one thing in common; not one asked to be blind, and not one likes it.

There are a great many causes of blindness, eye disease of one sort or another, some bodily ills which bring blindness, eye disease of one sort or another, and accident. With the exception of some eye diseases of which the cause and treatment is still obscure, a big part, and a sad part of blindness could have been prevented.

The cardinal point in prevention of blindness is speed. If you have anything wrong with your eyes, irritation, failing sight, and above all, an eye injury of any sort, do not fail to consult your family doctor if an oculist is not at hand. He can always render emergency treatment at least, and can post you to a specialist in quick order. Never wait until tomorrow morning in the

hope that the trouble might clear itself up; it seldom does. Never permit rain or snow, heat or cold, distance, financial consideration or anything else stand between you and the best treatment available, if you have any trouble with your eyes and most particularly if you have had an eye accident.

Many eye diseases come like thieves in the night; in the first stages, they can only be detected by careful and skilled examination. If you have reason to believe that your sight is failing, that you have an eye disease, get the best advice available to you.

There are over twenty thousand blind persons in Canada. We figure that over fifty percent of these need never have been blind, if proper treatment had been sought and obtained at the outset. Never, Never, Never, forget this.

If a child is born blind, he must learn to live in a sighted world; if you become blind in youth, in middle life, or in age, an adjustment will have to be made, and, an adjustment all along the line. We, the blind leaders of the blind, try by thought, word and deed, to help others through this transition. Most of us have been blind for a more or less extended period, and we still find blindness most inconvenient.

Mrs. H. L. Cass

Q.W.I. Convenor of Welfare & Health

TRIP TO THE ORIENT



No trip to the far east is complete without a visit to meet those who dwell on the water.

Dear Fellow Members:

Everyone in Japan it seems travels by train and we could well believe it as we hurried to catch the Taubame No. 1 — the express train by which we were to travel on a 350-mile sight seeing excursion.

Throngs of office workers, University students, business men and women, and school children poured from the railway station and we were breathless as we took our seats, for time and trains wait for no man in Japan. The train stops only for seconds to let people on and off and runs strictly on schedule.

Our first class seats were comfortable and equipped with ear-plugs so that one could listen to the radio without offending your neighbour. Plastic litter bags, "Wet and Dry" face cloths and a four foot by six inch map showing points of interest, picture windows all added to our comfort. As we journeyed from Tokyo we saw

FARM PONDS

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The simplest ponds to construct are dug-out ground water ponds. To be successful this type of pond must be located at a place where the water table is near the surface throughout the year. A low wet area may be investigated for suitability by digging holes with a post-hole auger and check-

ing the water level at intervals throughout the year. A pond of the desired size may be dug with a backhoe or dragline. The sides should be gently sloped and the excavated soil leveled back to prevent banks from sliding into the pond. Alternatively where the pond site is more than 1000 feet from the farm buildings, the earth may be blasted out with a low-cost explosive.

If a pond is to be formed by damming a watercourse the whole upstream drainage area must be considered. The annual runoff must be sufficient to fill the pond and clean enough that the pond will not be polluted or rapidly silted up. A spillway must be designed and constructed with adequate

capacity to discharge a severe flood flow without endangering the dam. The soil in the banks and bottom should contain enough clay to prevent large seepage losses. When a large volume of water storage is needed a valley with a modest drainage area is available, this type of pond may be more economical than the dug-out pond. If the drainage area is large, the cost of an adequate spillway may make a dam impracticable for a small pond. In this case a diked dug-out pond adjacent to the watercourse may be a feasible alternative. While there are many features to consider, a well-located carefully constructed pond can be a valuable asset on a farm.



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NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



THE LIGHT AND THE BODY

Neil Tracy,
District Administrator,
Sherbrooke District CNIB.

SOME PEOPLE are born blind; some achieve blindness; all have blindness thrust upon them.

I am a member of a very exclusive profession. Throughout the length of Canada, with a population approaching twenty million, there are some sixty or seventy of us; we are the Field representatives in the various Districts which go to make up the fairly complete coverage of this country by the organization of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind; we are the middle men who stand between the twenty thousand blind of this country and the agency which tries to fill as many needs as possible from advice on daughters who stay out too late, and the purchase of a new pair of pants. It is also our duty to interpret the blind to their sighted brethren, and vice versa. We have to possess many qualifications, some inborn, some learned, and some acquired by bitter experience; but the prime qualification is that we are blind ourselves.

I suppose that, we with our District Home Teacher, meet and know intimately more blind persons than any other group. Blind persons are very much like any other group; in fact, they are merely a cross section of the public that cannot see. They are as diverse as David and Goliath, but they have one thing in common; not one asked to be blind, and not one likes it.

There are a great many causes of blindness, eye disease of one sort or another, some bodily ills which bring blindness, eye disease of one sort or another, and accident. With the exception of some eye diseases of which the cause and treatment is still obscure, a big part, and a sad part of blindness could have been prevented.

The cardinal point in prevention of blindness is speed. If you have anything wrong with your eyes, irritation, failing sight, and above all, an eye injury of any sort, do not fail to consult your family doctor if an oculist is not at hand. He can always render emergency treatment at least, and can post you to a specialist in quick order. Never wait until tomorrow morning in the

hope that the trouble might clear itself up; it seldom does. Never permit rain or snow, heat or cold, distance, financial consideration or anything else stand between you and the best treatment available, if you have any trouble with your eyes and most particularly if you have had an eye accident.

Many eye diseases come like thieves in the night; in the first stages, they can only be detected by careful and skilled examination. If you have reason to believe that your sight is failing, that you have an eye disease, get the best advice available to you.

There are over twenty thousand blind persons in Canada. We figure that over fifty percent of these need never have been blind, if proper treatment had been sought and obtained at the outset. Never, Never, Never, forget this.

If a child is born blind, he must learn to live in a sighted world; if you become blind in youth, in middle life, or in age, an adjustment will have to be made, and, an adjustment all along the line. We, the blind leaders of the blind, try by thought, word and deed, to help others through this transition. Most of us have been blind for a more or less extended period, and we still find blindness most inconvenient.

Mrs. H. L. Cass

Q.W.I. Convenor of Welfare & Health

TRIP TO THE ORIENT



No trip to the far east is complete without a visit to meet those who dwell on the water.

Dear Fellow Members:

Everyone in Japan it seems travels by train and we could well believe it as we hurried to catch the Taubame No. 1 — the express train by which we were to travel on a 350-mile sight seeing excursion.

Throngs of office workers, University students, business men and women, and school children poured from the railway station and we were breathless as we took our seats, for time and trains wait for no man in Japan. The train stops only for seconds to let people on and off and runs strictly on schedule.

Our first class seats were comfortable and equipped with ear-plugs so that one could listen to the radio without offending your neighbour. Plastic litter bags, "Wet and Dry" face cloths and a four foot by six inch map showing points of interest, picture windows all added to our comfort. As we journeyed from Tokyo we saw

miles of industrial plants and then finally came into the countryside. Miles of rice paddies ran through the flat lands while tea plantations were set out on terraced hill sides. We saw small and large gardens all most neat and tidy, groves of mandarin oranges with each fruit hanging in a little white paper bag, and many mulberry bushes and flowering shrubs. Women in their black trousered suits and large black hats seemed to be doing much of the work in field and garden, and we were struck by the determined cultivation of every inch of ground. Our guide told us that two acres was the size of the average farmer's holding but there is a trend toward collective farming.

I was surprised to find that Japan was so hilly and as we journeyed along, the train in some places ran parallel to the Pacific Ocean and yet, looking off into the distance we could see the snow-capped Japanese Alps. Here the scenery was beautiful. The river beds were shallow and seemed about three times too wide for the rivers but during the rainy seasons and during typhoons they become very full very quickly. We could count the cattle we saw but we had very excellent steaks on several occasions and I was surprised to find Japan is noted for its steaks.

We ran into some heavy rain as we neared Kyoto, our destination, and as if by magic, the school children coming home from school appeared in bright orange raincoats, hats and boots, an excellent safety measure.

We reached Kyoto after a 6-½ hour trip and were met by private coach

which took us to our hotel where we were to live in Japanese style for the next few days. We were taken by elevator to the seventh floor of this luxury hotel and then through a corridor out onto the hillsides, where we were led to our Japanese Inn and our suites. Here we had to remove our shoes and entered through a hallway into the straw-matted rooms in which we were to live. We slept in most comfortable beds which the maids put down on the floor at night and removed before they served breakfast in the mornings. Fresh Kimonos were laid out for us each and the only furniture was a low table and cushions on which we sat. Our experiences were amusing and memorable. We ate dinner at night in the hotel and the walk through lantern hung paths in the warm darkness with only the twittering of sleepy birds and insects to disturb the stillness was always thrilling.

Kyoto is one of the old capital cities of Japan and it is noted for its historic shrines, its dolls and handicrafts. We were taken to see artisans making the beautiful Damascene jewelry, the Cloisonne ware and the gorgeous screen paints and, of course, everywhere we went we could buy or simply gaze at the exquisite cultured pearls. We were struck by the absence of the cheap. Japanese goods which are on sale here in Canada and we were told that these are manufactured for export only.

An excursion to Nara to see the famous Deer Park took another day. Here there were about 500 deer roaming around at will in natural surroundings. These deer are considered sacred

and there is a penalty for any mistreatment of them. Pedlars sold a kind of biscuit to feed them with but they gathered around so quickly that it was almost impossible to get away from them once they tasted food.

Another excursion took us to Nikko. Here an ancient avenue of Cryptomeria (Cypress) trees, the tallest and straightest imaginable led us to the largest and most elaborate shrine in Japan. A drive on a four-mile ascending toll road with thirty-four hairpin turns was exciting and frightening, but the beautiful view was worth it and it led us on to the beautiful Kegon Waterfall and Lake Chuzenji, both unforgettable. The shrines and castles everywhere were most elaborate and we often wondered at the taxes and work which must have been imposed on people in olden days to make them so intricately wonderful.

Back again to Tokyo and our comfortable and luxurious hotel, for the following day we had to say good-bye to Japan. My last glimpse — the largest, reddest sun I have ever seen and so we emplane for Hong Kong.

It is strange, but the dislike I had for Japan and the Japanese, since the war, is gone and I realize now that for the main part, these are little people just like you and me with love of home and family, with a great yearning for a better education and a great desire for a peaceful existence. We left many friends behind and have brought home warm, happy memories and I hope a better understanding of the needs and problems of a fast growing population.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

MANY REPORTS OF W.I. generosity at Christmas were received this month, to sick and shut-ins, hospitals, homes for retarded children, needy families, Sunday Schools, and many other local organisations.

ARGENTEUIL :

Arundel report that they awarded class prizes in the school, and that the 1961-62 scholarship for Grade X1 was awarded to Miss L. Swail. A Citizenship movie entitled "The Bright Land" was shown. **Brownsburg** had a talk by the County President, Mrs. Stephens, on W.I. work and on the use of safety belts in cars. At **Dalesville - Louisa** pictures were shown and a talk given on customs in Japan and Australia, and **Frontier** tested their knowledge with a quiz on the W.I. Hand book. A paper was read on prominent women in the Q.W.I. **Upper Lachute-East End** gave impromptu speeches.

BROME :

Knowlton's Landing completed a sewing course which they found very useful. **Sutton** auctioned donated articles,

and **South Bolton** report making candy bags and sunshine baskets at Christmas.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON :

Aubrey-Riverfield have three new members, and they report that these newcomers to the district greatly appreciate the kindly interest shown by W.I. members, and that they are enjoying the W.I. meetings. A demonstration on bound buttonholes was given by Mrs. H. Robertson. **Dewittville** sponsored a community skating rink, and made 42 hats at a course conducted by Miss McOuat. Pennies for Friendship were collected with members paying 3¢ for each inch of their feet! **Hemmingford** was interested to hear an article written by Mrs. C. E. Petch in 1930 entitled "The Prevention of Child Mortality". Mrs. Petch was Q.W.I. convener of Welfare and Health — 1926-31.

Huntingdon enjoyed a talk given by Mrs. E. M. Wood on her home town, Dumfries in Scotland, which included items by Robert Burns and Scottish songs. An Educational Loan made by this branch was repaid.

Ormstown's guest teacher was Miss Jean Arthur, a teacher, who spoke on Mentally Retarded Children. Articles made by the children were on display.

COMPTON :

Bury gave donations to the Dixville Home and to the Sunday School, and Canterbury planned a Stork Shower. Cookshire had a round table discussion on New Years Resolutions, and a film shown on a trip to California and Washington State. A kitchen utensil shower was held for the Maplemount Children's Home, and they report that they sent a Canadian calendar to Frenchman W.I. in England. East Angus made plans to serve cocoa at the school, and they remembered a sick member with a plant. Sawyerville had a quiz on accidents in the home, and on what remedies to apply. A discussion was held on the coming 50th Anniversary of this County.

GATINEAU :

Aylmer East have formed a group to work for the Cancer Clinic. Eardley enjoyed a social evening and Kazabazua remembered shut-ins with gifts. Lakeview had a demonstration on flower arrangements, given by a talented member, Mrs. F. Hout, and all members made corsages. Rupert sent boxes of prunes to the Gatineau Hospital and the Brookdale Home, and a donation to a Youth organization. Wright had a contest — Mental Marathon, with prizes won by Mrs. F. Downey and Mrs. R. Derby.

JACQUES CARTIER :

St. Anne de Bellevue's roll call was to name a project of the Q.W.I., and it was decided to donate the tea funds to Pennies for Friendship three times a year.

MEGANTIC :

Inverness members answered the roll call by naming their favourite laundry soap, and telling why. The School Fair prize list was revised and sent to press, and a donation sent to the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Fund. Kinnear's Mills presented a gift to their former president who has moved away.

MISSISQUOI :

Cowansville heard papers on Publicity read by their convener, Mrs. I. Pearl. Dunham had a quiz on "What do you know about Canada" and Fordyce saw slides on Nigeria, Ghana and the Congo, shown by their president, Mrs. Dryden. Members are compiling a cook-book of home-tried recipes, which will be for sale. A new member, Mrs. Earl Royea was welcomed. Stanbridge East held a spelling match, and heard a humorous reading on New Year's Resolutions.

MONTCALM :

Rawdon are making a hooked rug, which will be used to raise funds in aid of the Dental Clinic. Slides of Norway, Ireland, England and South America were shown by Mrs. Knox-Copping, a Life Member of this branch.

PAPINEAU :

Lochaber's meeting was in charge of their Publicity convener, Mrs. A. Devenny, who read a paper entitled "Why I Report W.I. Work". The Roll Call was "Why am I a W.I. Member" and the two items produced an interesting discussion. The conclusion was — once a W.I. member, always a W.I. member!

PONTIAC :

Beechgrove combined a Christmas and Grandmother's Party, the oldest grandmother being Mrs. McAra, who is in her 102nd year. Proceeds from the sale of nuts were donated to the Retarded Children's Fund. Clarendon collected for the C.N.I.B. The death of Charter member, Mrs. John Hobbs is reported with regret. Elmside enjoyed a sing-song and piano selections.

Starks Corners had a visit from the County president, Mrs. Turner, and a demonstration on how to make a Christmas wreath.

RICHMOND :

Cleveland played Travelling Bingo, and they had a White Elephant Sale. Denison Mills had a social evening and bingo. Pamphlets were distributed by the Publicity and Citizenship conveners. Gore discussed the dumping of rubbish along the highways in their vicinity, and a member was appointed to write to the Minister of Roads to see what could be done about this. Melbourne Ridge members and their husbands enjoyed a supper and social evening. Gowns are to be made for the Cancer Society, and repairs made to the W.I. Hall. Charades were played at the meeting, when members displayed their versatility — even to doing the twist! Richmond Hill packed a box of candy, toys and clothes for the Dixville Children's Home, and Richmond Young Women have been busy catering — for the Ladies Auxiliary to the Legion, and the Melbourne Ridge W.I. White articles were brought in to be sent to the Cecil Memorial Home. Shipton discussed the Publicity Outline and the Federated News, followed by a paper on the organization of the Q.W.I. This branch is working on ways to improve the conditions under which birds, fish and turtles are kept in a local store. They are also working on a plan to prevent garages giving out baby chicks at Easter. Spooner Pond brought in quilt blocks for roll call. One block was chosen from which pattern a quilt will be made, and the remaining blocks will be made into another quilt. Used clothing was sent to the Unitarian Committee and jams and jellies to the Wales Home.

ROUVILLE :

Abbotsford held a contest to unscramble well known man's names. Shut-in members and friends were remembered.

SHEFFORD :

Granby Hill donated prizes for French to the High School. Granby West had a Rummage Sale and sent a donation to the Cecil Memorial Home. Waterloo-Warden read and discussed the C.A.C. Bulletin, and held a contest on the United Nations.

All branches shared in the organization of an Antique and Hobby Show. An outstanding display of clothing, dishes, furniture and household gadgets, dating back as far as 200 years, as well as present day hobbies were shown.

SHERBROOKE :

Ascot's roll call was to name a song with the words "Home" or "Country" in it. A crate of oranges was sent to the Grace Christian Home. Belvedere brought in a gift for a cancer patient for their roll call, and Brompton Road discussed items brought up at their quarterly meeting. Lennoxville also brought in gifts for cancer patients, and their contest was for 1 lb of home made candy. A glove and slipper course was completed, with 15 pairs of slippers and 11 pairs of gloves made. They report that their French conversation classes are most successful, and 10 further classes have been requested. Milby had a paper collection, with over 3 tons brought in. Gifts were brought in for cancer patients, and the contest was for the most attractive gift package.

STANSTEAD :

Ayers Cliff provided glasses for a child, and a donation for school lunches for needy children. Mrs. Shipway, School Nurse was guest speaker. Hatley sent gifts to the Children's Memorial Hospital. New cups and saucers were purchased for the W.I. Room. Minton made scrapbooks and sent them to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Used clothing and some new articles were sent to the U.S.C. Stanstead North provided funds for Junior School book prizes, and gifts were given to a family where the father is in a sanitarium. Mrs. P. Chamberlain, Industrial Nurse gave an interesting talk. A tour of the Walter Lowney plant was enjoyed.

For Your Information

C.F.A. Meet

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture held their annual meeting in Windsor in January. Some resolutions of interest to Quebec farmers that were approved were: —

— that severe penalties be imposed on farmers feeding uncooked garbage to hogs.

— that Ottawa reinstate immediately the \$3.00 bonus on Grade A hogs, reduced to \$2.00 with the austerity program last June.

— that surplus eggs be purchased by the Federal government and sold to the World Food Program.

— that a system of national sanitary standards for milk and milk products be established.

— that a national conference be organized to study the Canadian hog industry, and

— that the support price for butter be lowered to sixty cents per pound from sixty-four.

Barn Lost

President of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, John K. Dickson, Ormstown, lost the barns on his one hundred acre dairy farm by fire on January 14th. Mr. Dickson was in London, Ontario, attending the Dairy Farmers of Canada annual meeting. Fortunately, his herd of twenty Ayrshires was outside the stable at the time of the fire. Neighbours came to the rescue and all the cattle were boarded by neighbouring farmers.

Program Approved

At the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, held in London, Ont. in January, delegates approved an expanded June set aside program to increase the amount of advertising of dairy products in Canada. Under the new system, producers will be asked to contribute one quarter of one per cent of their total milk and cream income monthly. The system will take effect June 1st.

The delegates also asked the government, to continue the 12¢ consumer subsidy on butter and to reduce the producer support price to sixty cents. To compensate for the four cent loss to producers, a resolution asked that the support price on milk powder be increased from eight cents to twelve.

Farm Forum News 'N' Views ON ORGANIZED ACTION BY FARMERS

This topic created a great deal of interest across the province of Quebec, and in fact all across Canada. At this time when there is so much discussion about the future of farm organizations, it seemed most fitting that Farm Forum should offer their ideas.

Forum groups were asked... There has been a reported indifference to farm organizations. How do you account for this indifference? The Jerusalem-Bethany Forum in Argenteuil County expressed the opinion of most forums when they reported that indifference in farm organizations is probably due to a lack of understanding of the purpose, benefits and services of the organization. BEDFORD Forum in Mississquoi County felt that lack of interest was the main reason for the indifference. They said, "a small number of farmers will join an organization, most do not want to assume responsibility. Its too easy to 'let George do it'." Most forums felt too that there are too many organizations with the result that few farm organizations are influential or have any power to exercise their rights and decisions.

What can be done about this indifference? FARNHAM GLEN in Brome County reported that they would like to have more local meetings with reports of what is going on at the provincial and federal level. Many forums agreed with High and Low Forest in Compton County who said that there are not enough educational programs. It appears from the reports that the main reason for the indifference in farm organizations is lack of information about what the organizations do for farmers and what they want from farmers.

What about financing a farm organization? Some forums thought there should be a levy on products sold, some thought that there should be a basic fee plus an assessment based on the cultivated acreage. Some felt that support should come from individual voluntary fees, others said that all fees be assessed.

WEATHER WISE

"Everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything about it." While this may be, much of what we do is done because of the weather. This is especially true in our Canadian climate. A significant part of our energy is expended in protecting ourselves from cold weather when we think of the cost of housing, heating, clothing, snow removal, etc.

The cold we feel, or that required to chill the body, depends upon wind as well as temperature. Various discomfort indexes have been suggested to take wind into account. A simple one is to subtract the wind speed in miles per hour from the temperature to get the equivalent temperature which we would experience in the absence of any wind.

Degree days below 65 degrees are

another measure of how cold the winter is. This number is found by adding for each day the number of degrees which the average temperature is below 65 degrees. For example, two days with average temperatures of 28 degrees, and 12 degrees. Would give a total of 90 degree days. In December at Dorval there were 1418 degree days, or a total of 3,156 accumulated since September 1st against a normal of 2,990.

This is the figure upon which fuel oil deliveries, for example, are based. If the number of degree days is greater, deliveries are made more often than when the number of degree days is low. The average number for an area tells the heating engineer what capacity of heating equipment will be required in a building, and also what insulation to recommend.

OUTSIDE ...

There's nothing that can lift one's spirits quite as much as the arrival of a seed catalogue in February. In fact, a seed catalogue is as good a textbook as one can find for cultural directions of gardening. Once the seed catalogue arrives, you immediately begin making plans for planting the garden in May. This, of course, means buying seed. How much seed do you buy? Most Canadians buy more than they need. With this in mind, we include a convenient outline to help you in buying garden seeds.

VEGETABLE REQUIREMENTS FOR A FAMILY OF TWO

VEGETABLE	Number of Feet of Row For Two People		Quantity of Seed For 25 Feet of Row
	Y*	S**	
Beans, snap	35	15	4 ounces
Beets	35	15	1 ounce
Carrots	35	15	1/4 ounce
Cabbage	25	9	1 packet (12 plants)
Cauliflower	25	9	1 packet (12 plants)
Cucumbers	25	12	1 packet
Lettuce, Spinach	200	100	1 packet of lettuce
Beet tops			1 ounce of other seed
Swiss Chard			
Endives, etc.			
Onions	75	50	1 ounce
Potatoes	150	50	4 pounds
Other root Crops	75	50	1 packet of each
Tomatoes	25	12	16 plants
Asparagus roots	35	25	13 plants
Rhubarb roots	15	10	8 plants
Radishes (Mix with Onions and Beets 20 to 30 percent of total seed).			1 ounce

*Y: Year's supply

**S: Spring, summer and fall only.

LETTERS ...

Dear Mr. Waldron:

In my opinion, the last two editorials of the Macdonald Farm Journal have flagrantly misled readers into a false sense of security in believing that it is **only** the **misuse** of farm chemicals that is harmful. Since the publication of Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring" very few of the reporters, or the officials interviewed, have shown that they have any knowledge concerning the hereditary effects of pesticides, and consequently, this aspect has been ignored although it is one of the main issues.

At the present time pesticide manufacturers are required to state the toxicity of their product only. This merely means that if the chemical is swallowed within the concentration recommended by them, it is not poisonous. However, the mutagenic properties of the chemicals are not tested and it is this fact which is of grave concern. Several of the pesticides which have been tested at this laboratory or elsewhere, such as DDT, dieldrin, maleic hydrazide and atrazine are mutagenic. That is, they cause changes in the hereditary factors or genes within the cells of the treated individuals. This will result in a specific change in the offspring of the individuals concerned or as in the case of the man who drank the pesticide thinking it was coffee (The Macdonald Farm Journal, January, 1963) it may result in his developing leukemia or bone cancer in later years. The pesticides which have been found to be mutagenic have similar effects to those of x-rays and the changes which they produce in the majority of cases are detrimental.

It is hoped, therefore, that manufacturers in the immediate future may be required to test for the mutagenic properties of their products before they can be released for use. Such action will require the knowledge of a geneticist trained in this relatively new field of study.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Grant,

Assoc. Prof. of Genetics.

WHAT'S NEW IN PUBLICATIONS?

"CLASS OF '63"

Employment information about 1963 graduates of the degree course in Agriculture at Macdonald College. The College and Montreal branches of the Agricultural Institute of Canada have cooperated in producing this publication of interest to anyone hiring agricultural graduates. Each graduate is listed, with his or her photograph, education, experience, and availability. As the introduction to the publication indicates, "we are proud of our graduates, we know they will do a good job, we can recommend them to you sincerely." This publication is intended to help you, if you want to employ someone from Macdonald. It is available free of charge from Box 237, Macdonald College, Quebec.

WHAT'S NEW IN FILMS?

"FARM TRACTOR SAFETY — A FAMILY AFFAIR"

How one rural community got together to tackle the farm safety problem.

Farming is one of Canada's most hazardous occupations. One member of every fourth family may be involved in an accident each year. This film was produced in an effort to reduce the alarming death and accident toll.

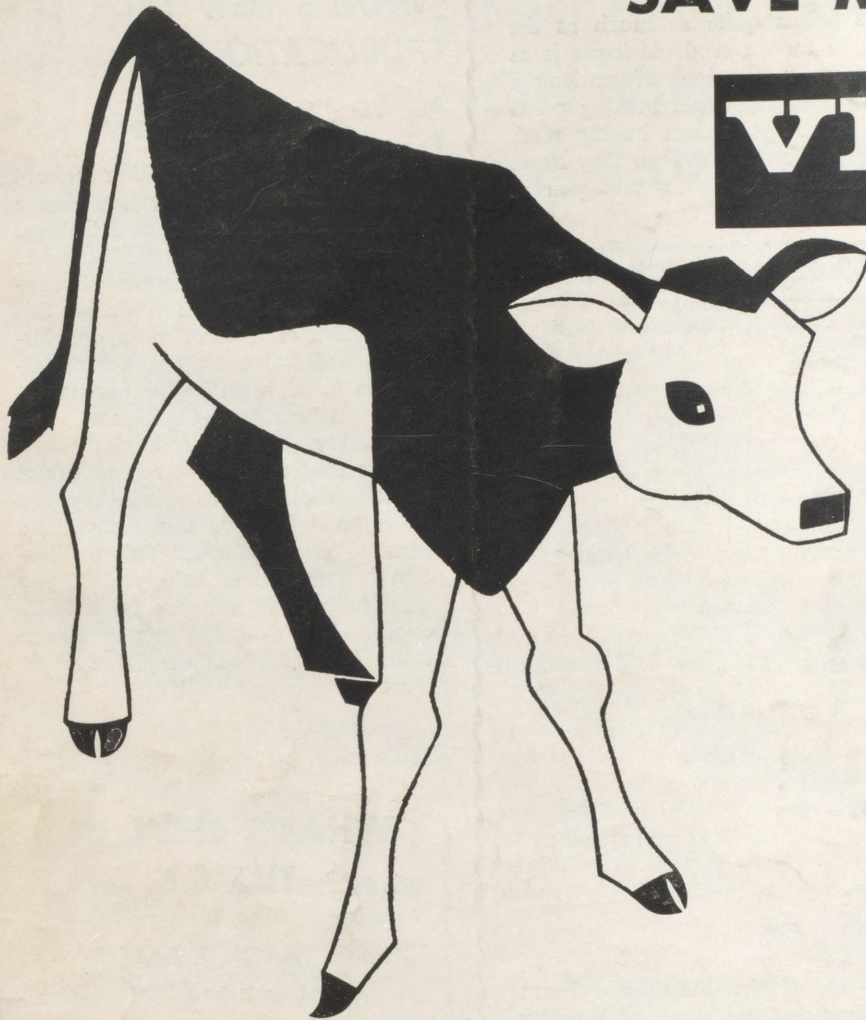
While mechanization is essential to almost every farm today, reports show that death or injury very often result from careless handling of farm machinery. The major part of the film deals with safe tractor operation, and stresses the vital importance of every operator knowing his tractor, being alert every moment and avoiding carelessness.

16mm. — Colour — 22 mins. — Imperial Oil —

May be borrowed from the Extension Film Library, Macdonald College, by any responsible group or individual. Rental — \$1.00 — transportation charges extra.

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